BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

[Public, No. 32.] wells in the Territory of New Mexico. nacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, of the United States of America in Congress appropriated for the construction and repair of roads in

Territory of New Mexico: From Taos to Santa Fe, the sum of twenty thousand dol-

From Santa Fe to Dona Ana, the sum of twelve thousand dollars: any portion of which may be applied to the sinking of wells if required by the necessities of said road. The said sums of money to be expended under the control and direction of the Secretary of War. in exchange for the small ones now in use on board of these vessels, one thousand five hundred dollars. Approved, July 17, 1854.

[Public, No. 33.] AN ACT for the payment of the civil officers employed in The Territory of New Mexico while under military gov-

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby authorized, from any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay to the civil officers employed in the Territory of New Mexico while the same was under military government the salaries due and payable to them from the twenty-second of September, eighteen hundred and for-ty-six, until the third of March, eighteen hundred and fiftyone, according to the rate of compensation prescribed by the organic law promulgated by Gen. Stephen W. Kearney for the government of said Territory of New Mexico deducting therefrom such sums as have already been paid to them from the treasury of said Territory: Provided, That under the provision of this act no compensation shall be made to any other officer of the army of the United States for discharging the duties of any civil office in the Territory of New Mexico. Approved, July 17, 1854.

[Public, No. 84.]

AN ACT to provide for the continuation of the military road from Myrtle Creek to Scottsburgh, in Oregon. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of twenty thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the extension and completion of the military road from Myrtle Creek, in Umpqua Valley to Scottsburgh, in the Territory of Oregon; the said road to be constructed under the direction of the

Approved July 17, 1854.

[Public, No. 85.] AN ACT to provide for the construction of a military road in the Territory of Utah.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be and is hereby appropriated the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended, under the direction of the Secretary of War, in the construction of a military road within the Territories of Utah and New Mexico, commencing at Great Salt Lake City and running, by the way of Provo City, Fillmore City, Parovan and Cedar City, to the eastern boundary of California in the direction of the Cajon Pass. Approved, July 17, 1854.

[Public, No. 36.] AN ACT to authorize the President of the United States to cause to be surveyed the tract of land in the Territory of Minnesota belonging to the half-breeds or mixedbloods to the Dacotah or Sioux nation of Indians, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-tives of the United States of America in Congresssjassembled, That the President be and he is hereby authorized to exchange with the half-breeds or mixed-bloods of the Dacotah or Sioux nation of Indians, who are entitled to an interest therein, for the tract of land lying on the West side of Lake Pepin and the Mississippi river, in the Territory of Minnesota, which was set apart and granted for their use and benefit by the ninth article of the treaty of Prairie du Chien, of the fifteenth day of July, one thousand eight hudred and thirty; and for that purpose he is hereby authorized to cause to be issued to said persons, on the execution by them, or by the legal representatives of such as may be minors, of a full and complete relinquishment by them to the United States of all their right, title and interest, according to such form as shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, in and to said tract of land or reservation, certificates or scrip for the entitled in case of a division of the said grant or reservation pro rata among the claimants; which said certificates or scrip may be located upon any of the lands within said reservation not now occupied by actual and bona fide set-tlers of the half-breeds or mixed-bloods, or such other persons as have gone into said Territory by authority of law, or upon any other unoccupied lands subject to pre-emption, or private sale, or upon any other unsurveyed lands, not reserved by Government, upon which they have respec-tively made improvements: Provided, That said certificates or scrip shall not embrace more than six hundred and forty nor less than forty acres each, and provided that the same shall be equally apportioned, as nearly as practicable, among those entitled to an interest in said reservation: And provided further. That no transfer or conveyance of any of said

certificates or script shall be valid. SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President be and he is hereby authorised to cause o be ascertained the number and names of the half breeds or mixed bloods who or reservation as aforesaid, before the issue of the certificates or scrip provided for in the preceding section.

Sac. 3. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passage of this act, the President is authorised to have the lands within the said reserve surveyed and exposed to public sale at the land offices for the districts in which said lands may lie, according to the boundaries of the several land districts recently established by Congress, in the same manner as other public lands. Approved, July 17, 1854.

[Public, No. 62.]

AN ACT making appropriations for light-houses, lightboats, buoys, etc., and providing for the erection and establishment of the same, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following appropriations be, and the same are hereby, made, and directed to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to carry the provisions of this act into effect: Provided, however, If a good title to any land which it may be necessary to use cannot be obtained on reasonable terms, or the exclusive right to such land cannot be acquired by cession when the interest of the United States demands it before the appropriation would by law fall into the surplus fund, in any and all such cases the appropriations shall be applicable to the objects for which they are made at any time within two years after the first meeting of the legislature, in any State wherein such land may be situated, subrequest to the passage of this act, to wit:

MAINE.
For rebuilding light-house and keeper's dwelling on Petit Menan island, therty-live thousand dollars.

For rebuilding light-house on Baker's island, five thou

sand dollars. For rebuilding light-house on Franklin island, five thou sand dollars. For procuring illuminating apparatus, and completing light-house tower and buildings, authorized to be built on Boone island, nineteen thousand nine hundred and seventy-

For an iron bell-boat, to be stationed to mark Alden's Rock, five thousand dollars. For fog-signal, and dwelling for keeper, near Manheigin ligh-house, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For harbor-light on or near breakwater at Portland, three thousand five hundred dollars. For completion of beacon on Buck ledge, Penobscot river,

in addition to five hundred dollars already appropriated, two thousand dollars. For restoring the two other stone beacons on Penobscot river, one thousand dollars.

For fog-signals on Mount Desert Rock and Matinicus light nouses, five thousand dollars. For buoys for the waters on the coast of Maine, viz: St.

Croix river, near the breakwater, Portland, Maine, and for beacons and buoys at other important points in the St. Croix, Kennebeck, and Penobscot rivers, etc., two thousand

For light on pier-head at Kennebunk harbor, five hundred For a light-house to mark the eastern extremity to Edge-

moggin Reach, to be placed upon such point as may be de-termined, upon careful examination and survey, six thous-and dollars. For beacons to mark ledges in Castine harbor, Maine, five For a beacon on a ledge in St. Croix river, about four miles below the town of Calais, and a light-house upon Big

island, at the mouth of St. Croix river, nine thousand dol-For a light-house on or near the Widow's island, at the eastern entrance of Fox island thoron

For a light-house at the entrance of the thoroughfare at Isle au Haute, five thousand dollars.

For a light-house on Southern island, at the entrance of Tenant's harbor, in the town of St. George, four thousand five hundred dollars.

For a light-house at the entrance of Winter harbor, Goldsburgh, four thousand five hundred dollars. For the erection of two beacons in West Passamaquoddy bay, to mark the channel over the bar at the western en

For a beacon on harbor ledge, a spindle on Scal ledges, a spindle on Ship Yard ledge, a spindle on Lowell's Rock, and a buoy on Ram Island ledge, in Rockport harbor, Cam-

den, six thousand dollars.

For a light-house on Noddle's island, at the entrance to the harbor of Castine and Brocksville, four thousand five

For a day-mark or beacon on Trott's ledge, about one mile from the entrance to Castine and Brooksville harbor,

five hundred dollars. For a light-house at Dry Point, on Lineken's Neck, on the westerly side of the Damariscotta river, six thousand

For a light-house on Wood island, five thousand dollars.

MASSACHUSETTS.

For continuation of the work on foundation and light-house buildings on the rocks called "Sow and Pigs," thirty thousand dollars. For rebuilding light-house at Gay head and fitting i with first-order illuminating apparatus, thirty thouse

For erecting a first-class sea-coast light-house tower, and fitting it with the most approved illuminating apparatus, near Great West bay, Long Island, thirty-five thousand dol-For a fog-signal, with machinery, at Little Gull Island Light house, two thousand five hundred dollars. For a log signal at Stony Point light-house, eight hun-For a beacon-light to mark entrance to Loyd's harbor, Huntington bay, Long Island, four thousand dollars. For a light-house at or near Race Point, Fisher's Island, Long Island Sound, eight thousand dollars.

panies, eight hundred dollars.

For a light-house on Horton's Point, Long Island Sound, four thousand dollars. For a light-house at or near Windmill Point, Lake Champlain, eight thousand dollars. For a small light at north end of Isle au Motte, Lake

ated for this object September twenty-eight, eighteen hun-

For the removal of the light-house at Truro, (highlands,)

For large fog-bells for light-vessels in the Vineyard sound,

bay and on Nantucket shoals, five thousand dollars.

For a light-house and keeper's house on or near the "Point

of Rocks," Westport, Massachusetts, five thousand dollars.
For a light-house on the spit situated at the entrance of

For the erection of a day-beacon, sixty feet high, on

Point Alderton bar," on the south side of the entrance Light-house channel, eighteen thousand dollars.

For placing buoys in the New Bedford collection district,

on rock at the mouth of Monument river; on Bourne's flat,

at the turn of the channel above Siah's Point; one between

the last named and Boure's Nock; one at each end of Pismire

VERMONT.

For two small lights to be placed on the pier at Burling-

For a tog-signal at Juniper Island light-house, Lake

For a beacon on Sea Flower reef, two thousand five hun

For buoys at the eastern extremity of Watch Hill reef, and

For a light-house at or near Niantic Long Island Sound,

For buoys in the harbor of Noank and Mystic, five hun-

For a light-house on Black Point, between the Connecti

For a harbor-light on the end of the breakwater at South

port, one thousand dollars.

For a fog-bell at the North Dumpling light-house, in

place of the one now kept up at the expense of private com-

NEW YORK.

For a beacon on the Whale, two thousand dollars.

cut river and New London, five thousand dollars.

thousand dollars.

dred dollars.

thousand dellars.

hundred dollars.

four thousand dollars.

bor, two thousand dollars.

ton, two thousand dollars.

Champlain, eight hundred dollars. RHODE ISLAND.

Block island, two thousand dollars. CONNECTICUT.

he Narrows, Boston harbor, fifteen thousand dollars.

dred and fifty, five thousand dollars.

Champlain five hundred dollars. For a light-house at or near Crown Point, Lake Champlain, eight thousand dollars.

For nine small lights near Whitehall, in place of those at present kept up by steamboat companies, Lake Champlain,

four thousand five hundred dollars. For buoys for the following points in Lake Champlain, viz: on "Point au Fer rsef," "Perry's reef," near "Valcour island," on "Ferris's reef," and on "Schuyler's island

reef," seven hundred dollars. For buoys in Long Island Sound, at the following points. viz: Hay Beach flats, Great Hog neck, South Hole, Little Hog neck, Midway bar, entrance of channel at River Head. Shelter island ferry, at Neckoll's Rocks, between Rum Head one thousand three hundred dollars. For an iron bell-buoy on or near Shagwong reef, five thou-

For an iron-pile beacon on the southern part of the Romer shoal, New York bay, twenty-five thousand dollars.

NEW JERSEY. For the continuance of the system of protecting human life from shipwreck, as herotofore established, by life-boats, on the New Jersey coast, twenty thousand dollars. For a first-class light house, to be fitted with the most approved illuminating apparatus, to be placed in the vicinity of Absecum inlet, to guide navigators clear of Absecum and Brigatine shoals, thirty-five thousand dollars.

For a bell-bue, and a nun buoy for Absecum bar, five For a large buoy or buoy-boat, to be placed on the southwest point of the overfalls, Delaware bay, one thousand

For a first-class iron buoy, to be placed on the northeast part of Five Fathom bank, eight hundred dollars. Towards the erection of a light-house at Cross ledge, in

place of the light-vessel at present at that point, thirty For a first-class iron buoy, to be placed on McCris's shoal, mouth of Delaware bay, eight hundred dollars.

For a beacon-light on the pier at Port Penn, Delaware bay, seven hundred and fifty dollars. For a beacon light on Reedy Point, Delaware bay, three

For refitting Cape Henlopen light-house with first order illuminating apparatus, fifteen thousand dollars. For light house on or near Ship John shoals, Delaware ay, thirty thousand dollars.

For a fog-signal to be placed at the Delaware Breakwater For a fog-signal, to be placed at the Reedy Island light-

For banking in Reedy island and preserving the site of the light house, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen dol-For a large iron bell-buoy, to be placed on or near Fenwick Island shoal, five thousand dollars.

For a light-house on Bower's beach, between Murder Kill

and Jones's creeks, Delaware bay, five thousand dollars. For a light house, at or near the mouth of Old Duck creek, on the west side of Delaware bay, five thousand dol-MARYLAND.

For a light-house on or near the "Seven-Foot Knoll," at the mouth of the Parapsco river, in addition to the appropriations approved September twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and fifty, and March three, eighteen hundred and fiftyone, thirteen thousand five hundred dollars. For a light-house on Sandy Point, Chesapeake Bay, eight

thousand dollars. For a light-house on Drum Point, entrance of Patuxent river, five thousand dollars. For a light-house on Love Point, or the extremity of the

shoal, (the northern extremity of Kent island,) mouth of Chester river, Maryland, fifteen thousand dollars. For buoys and stakes at the following points in the Great Choptank river, viz: at Jamaica shoals, Sugar Loaf, Hambrook, and Middle Ground, near mouth of the river, one

For a light-house on Smith's Point shoal, mouth of Potomac river, in place of the light-house on Smith's Point, and the light-vessel at present placed to mark the extremity of the shoal, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For a light-house half way between Cape Henry and Body's Island light-house, and on or near False Cape Henry, twenty-five thousand dollars. For a light on or near York spit, Chesapeake bay, fifteen

For buoy: at Green Point and Sandy Point, in York rirer, five hundred dollars. For a light-house on the shoals off Cherrystone, or or

Sandy Point, to mark the entrance to Cherrystone harbor, ten thousand dollars. For buoys or stakes, to be placed in the Chesapeake bay on the following points, viz: Fisherman's, Pickett's Hole, Cherrystone, Pocomoke flats, Hunting creek, Deep creek, Chesconnessex, Onancock, Pungoteague, Nasevadox, the Gulf, New Point Comfort, Peankatank river, Great Wicomfort, Peankatank river, Peankatank river, Great Wicomfort, Peankatank river, Great Wicom

ico river, Rappahannock river, Drum Point spit, near Stin-gray Point, and near Smith's Point light-vessel, two thou-sand three hundred dollars.

For buoys and stakes in the Potomac river between Alex-

For buoys and stakes in the Potomac river between Alexandria and Georgetown, two hundred dollars.

For a light-house on such point as may be determined upon, after careful examination and survey, to mark the entrance to the Cone and Yeocomico rivers from the Potomac, five thousand dollars.

For forty-three buoys for buoying the Kettle Bottoms, and completing the buoyage of the Potomac river from its mouth to the port of Alexandria, three thousand dollars.

For buoys to be placed in suitable places, in Matchipungo bay and its tributaries, one thousand dollars.

For a small light on the wharf of the naval hospital at Norfolk, five bundred dollars.

For a fog-bell to be placed near the light-house at Old Point Comfort, and for a small light on the inner spit to mark the entrance to the anchorage off Old Point Comfort, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For a small pile light-house on the extremity of the sheal

For a small pile light-house on the extremity of the sheat making out from Stingray Point, mouth of the Rappakan-

nock river, twelve thousand dollars.
NORTH CAROLINA.

That the sums appropriated March three, eighteen hun-That the sums appropriated March three, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, and August thirty-one, eighteen hundred and fifty-two "for iron spindles on the Graves and Harding's ledges, Boston harbor," be applied to the procuring and placing a bell and triangle beacons on these points.

For the erection of a light-house and keeper's dwelling on Egg Rock island, near Nahant, being the sum appropriated for this object September, treatment of the sighteen hundred. For a pile light-house on or near Wade's Point, in place of the light-vessel at that point, which cannot be repaired, ten thousand dollars.

For a small beacon-light, to range with the main light, near Fort Macon, Beaufort, North Carolina, one thousand dollars.

For a small beacon-light on or near the point of Cape Hatteras, one thousand five hundred dollars. For a small beacon-light on Federal Point, Cape Fear, to range with the light-house on that point, and to be a sub-

Cape Cod, to a proper site, and for fitting the same with the most approved illuminating apparatus, and to serve as sub-statute for three lights at Nansett beach, twenty-five thousstitute for the light-vessel on Horse Shoe shoal, eight hun-For the preservation of the site of Billingsgate Island For buoys and stakes for Albemarle, Pamlico, Core, and light-house, (Welfleet,) two thousand dollars.

For rebuilding the light-house at Brant's Point, Nanucket, fifteen thousand dollars.

Croatan sounds, Neuse river, Pamlico river, Roanoke river, and the straits from Core sound to Beaufort, two thousand ix hundred and forty dollars. For a light-house on Roanoke marshes, ten thousand dol-

For a pile light-house on the northwest point of Royal For four iron twelve-pounder guns and equipments for fog-signals on board of light-vessels in Vineyard sound, two shoal, ten thousand dollars. SOUTH CAROLINA For erecting a permanent beacen, to range with Charleshousand dollars,
For iron buoys and buoy-boats for approaches to Boston

on light, for crossing the bar, as a substitute for the preent movable lantern, one thousand dollars.

For rebuilding the two beacons on Sullivan's Island, and for building a keeper's house, six thousand dollars. For a small beacon-light on Fort Sumpter, Charleston

harbor, one thousand dollars. For a light on the Battery, at Charleston, two thousand For a small light on Castle Pinckney, to mark the channels from the bar to the city, and up the Cooper river, one

thousand five hundred dollars. For a light-house to mark the shoals off Cape Roman, i place of the present light at that locality, and for buoys to mark the inner channel, called the "slue," in addition to Bed; one on rock in channel of Dartmouth river; one on Cow Rock ledge; and one on rock in Phinney's passage, two the appropriations of March three, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, for changing the present light at Cape Roman,

thirty thousand dollars.

For a light-house and beacon-light on the main land North Edisto, fifteen thousand dollars. For buoys in North Edisto inlet and approaches, five hun-

For a right-house and bencon-light on the north point of For a new light-house tower and illuminating apparatus on Hunting island, to serve as a seacoast light, and range for the Swash channel, in place of the light-vessel at present Beaver Tail, and for a fog-signal, fourteen thousand five hunstationed off St. Helena, and for repairing and placing that For rebuilding the light-house and keeper's dwelling at vessel at Combakee bank, thirty thousand dollars. For a day-beacon or buoy in St. Helena sound eight hun-

Watch Hill, and for repairs of sea-wall, to preserve the light-house site, eight thousand three hundred dollars.

For a beacon-light Bristol Ferry, one thousand five hundred dollars. For a first-class light-vessel, to take the place of the pre-sent inclicient one stationed at Martin's Industry, and for For a beacon or spindle to mark the reef extending from repairing the present vessel, (after the larger vessel is built,) and placing it at or near the entrance to Calibogue sound thirty thousand dollars. For a light-house and beacon-light on or near Hilton For completing the beaconage and buoyage of the Con-

Head, to guide to Port Royal harbor entrance, ten thousand necticut river, as authorized by the act of March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, five thousand dollars.

For a fog-bell at Saybrook light-house, Connecticut, one For five iron buoys for Port Royal harbor, one thousand five hundred dollars. For buoys for St. Helena bar, one thousand five hundred

For a beacon at Sugar reef, east entrance of Long Island Sound, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For a beacon on Long Point, two thousand five hundred For two beacous to serve as a range to Calibogue sound, ive thousand dollars. GEORGIA. For iron buoys and day-beacons for Tybee bar and Savan-For a fog-signal at or near Lynde Point light-house, eight

ah river, ten thousand dollars. For iron buoys for the Altamaha sound and river, five housand dollars. on "Whamplasoc," entrance to Stonington harbor, five For iron buoys for St. Catharine's sound and inlet, Sapelo and Doboy bars and sounds, and the channels leading through them, and at the south bar of Cumberland sound, tive thousand dollars.

For a beacon on Black ledge, entrance to New London har-For iron buoys to be placed in the St. Mary's and St. Andrew's bays, two thousand dollars. FLORIDA. For the creetion of a light-house and beacon-light, to serve as a range for the channel across the bar in place of the pre-sent light-house at the mouth of St. John's river, in addition to the balance of the appropriation, approved August

thirty-first, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, for the preservation of the site, which is hereby made applicable to the same objects, fifteen thousand dollars. For rebuilding on a proper site, and elevating and refitting with the most approved illuminating apparatus, the lighthouse at Pensacola, twenty-live thousand dollars. For buoys for the St. John's bar and river, two thousand

For elevating and fitting with the most approved illuminating apparatus the light-house tower at Cape Florida, fifteen thousand dollars. For completing the beacon on Rebecca shoals, five thous-

For iron buoys for Key West harbor and approaches, one thousand five hundred dollars. For a small beacon-light near or on Fort McRae, Pensaco-, one thousand dollars. For two large iron bouys for Pensacola bar, one thousand

For day beacons and buoys, to mark the channels in Appalachicola bay and St. George's sound from Dog Island ight-house, three thousand five hundred dollars. For buoys to mark the bar of the northwest channel of and in Tampa Bay, one thousand dollars.

For a light-house on Southwest Cape, west side Appalachec bay, tifteen thousand dollars. For a beacon, buoy, or bell-boat, as may be found most expedient, to mark the Ockleckonce shoal, five thousand

For day-marks, buoys, and stakes, to mark the bar and channels of the St. Mark's river, five thousand dollars, For a beacon-light, to be placed on the most eligible site at or near the western entrance into St. George's sound, to enable vessels to enter at night, five thousand dollars.

For making permanent five range-stakes, with lights Whome, one ridusand he hundred dollars. For completing the buoyage and stakeage of the channels in Mobile bay, Dauphin, Petit-Bois, Horn, Ship, and Cat Is-For a light and fog-bell, to be placed on board of the Beth-el and hospital ship moored in the harbor of Mobile, two thousand eight hundred dollars.

MISSISSIPPI. For buoyage and stakeage of Pascagoula entrance and bay and of the approaches to Biloxi, Mississippi City, and Shieldsboro', eight thousand dollars. For a light-house on St. Joseph's island ten thousand dol-

LOUISIANA. For a new light-house at Port Pontchartmin, in the place of the present structure, which will not admit of being repaired, six thousand dollars. For a new light-house at Bayon St. John, in the place of the present structure, which will not admit of being repaired,

six thousand dollars. For a new light-house at New Canal, in the place of the present structure, which will not admit of being repaired, ix thousand dollars. For a new beacon-light at Proctorsville, in the place of one

destroyed by fire November twenty-four, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, three thousand dollars. For an iron boil-boat, to mark the entrance to the newlydredged channel of the Southwest Pass of the Mississippi, ive thousand dollars. For a screw-pile light-house on the "Shell keys," off Marsh

sland, thirty thousand dollars. For a day-beacon, to be placed on the cast, end of Horn sland, one thousand five hundred dollars. For a light-house, to mark the channel of the Grand Pass o Barataria bay, ten thousand dollars.

For a light-house, to mark the main entrance to Timballier bay, and for coast purposes, fifteen thousand dollars. For a light-house, to mark the channel for passage called the Rigolets, connecting Lakes Borgne and Pontchartrain, five thousand dollars.

For buoys and stakes, to mark the channels of the Atcha-falaya and Cote Blanche bays and bars, five thousand dol-For an iron screw-pile light-house, to be erected as near to the entrance to the channel of the Mississippi river, at the Southwest Pass, as may be found to be practicable, to

be fitted with the most approved description of illuminating apparatus and fog-signals, forty-five thousand dollars. For buoyage of the Pas a l'Outre, Mississippi river, one housand five hundred dollars. For a light-house at the month of Calcasieu river, six

For two small range-lights at Galveston, one thousand dollars. For completing the buoyage of Galveston bar and

bay, Sabine pass and river, Matagorda bar and bay, Aransas bar and bay, and Brazos Santiago bar and bay, ten thousand For a light-house on or near Gallinipper Point, Lavacca bay, ten thousand dollars.

For a light-house on or near Half Moon reef. Matagorda bay, ten thousand dollars. For a day-beacon, to mark the wreck of the steamboat Farmer, near Pelican island, in Galveston bay, three hund-

For a beacon on the North breaker, to mark the entrance to Galveston bay, five thousand dollars.
MICHIGAN. For repair of the light-house foundation, and pier connected therewith, near Monroe, seven thousand two hundred

For completing foundations of two light-houses on St Clair flats, twenty thousand dollars. For a light-house and fog-bell on the south point of the harbor of Michillimackinae, six thousand dollars. For a light-house at or near "Old Fort Mackinaw," Mich-

igan, six thousand dollars.

For a light-house on Beaver island, six thousand dollars. INDIANA. For a beacon-light on the pier or breakwater at Michigan City, two thousand dollars. ILLINOIS.

For a temporary beacon light at or near the breakwater now being constructed at Waukegan, little Fort, one thou-sand dollars. For buoys to mark the bar and harbor of Chicago, three hundred dollars. For a light at Port Clinton, five thousand dollars.

For the foundation of a light-house on the breakwater now in course of construction at the harbor of Waukegan, and for a light, when the foundation shall be in a suitable condition for erecting the structure, in place of the present light at little Fort, ten thousand five hundred dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War.
For a light at Taylorport, five thousand dollars.
WISCONSIN.

WISCONSIN.

For a small beacon-light on or near the pier at Port Ulau, in lieu of the appropriation for a light-house at that port, approved September twenty-eight, eighted hundred and fitty, one thousand dollars.

For a small beacon-light, to be placed on the new pier at Milwaukie, known as the "North cut," when it shall be completed one thousand dollars.

completed, one thousand dollers.

For a light-house at Fond du Lac, at the head of Lake Winnebago, ten thousand dollars.

CALIFORNIA. For a harbor-light at the fown of Santa Cruz, bay of Mon-terey, or on Punta Ano Nueva, ten thousand dollars.

For a harbor-light at Santa Barbara, ten thousand dollars.
For a light-house on or near Point Lobos, to mark the entrance to San Francisco bay, twenty-five thousand dollars.
For a light-house on Punta de los Reyes, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Sand dollars.

OREGON TERRITORY.

For a light-house at Umpqua, in addition to the appropriation for that object, approved March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-one ten thousand dollars.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY. For a light-house on Bluut's or Smith's island, in Straits of Fuca, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For a light-house on Cape Shoalwater, at the entrance the bay of that name, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For the two light-houses at Cape Flattery and New Dungeness, authorized by an act of Congress approved September twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and lifty, in addition to any balance that remain in the treasury of that appropriation after the completion of the light at Cape Disappointment, thirty-nine thousand dollars.

For buoys for the harbor and entrance to New Dungeness and for the anchorage on the coast of Puget's Sound, five thousand dollars. For buoys for the harbor and entrance to Shoalwater Bay,

three thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sums appr priated by the acts approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, and March third, eighteen bundred and fifty-one, for a light-house on Horse-shoe reef, Niagara river, New York, or any balance thereof remaining in the treasury on the thirteenth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, be, and they are hereby, reappropriated for the erection of a light-house at that point, on such plan as may be determined to be most advisable.

Sec. 5. And he it further enacted, That the appropriation for a light-house on Santa Cruz, California, approved thirtyfirst of August, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, be, and the same is hereby, authorized to be employed in the erection of a light-house on Anacapa island, if, upon examination by he proper officer, it is ascertained that a more eligible site can be found for the interests of navigation on that island, than on the adjacent one of Santa Cruz.
Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of

the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause the light to be discontinued, and the light-house buildings and and belonging thereto, at Calumet, in the State of Illinois to be sold, and, on payment of the consideration agreed for into the treasury of the United States, to make, execute, and deliver all needful conveyances of the same, and the special jurisdiction of the United States over the same shall thereafter cease.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted. That the Secretary the Treasury be, and is heredy, authorized upon the completion of the light-house and exhibition of the light auhorized by the first section of this act to be erected near he entrance to the Southwest Pass of the Mississippi, to cause the present light at that locality to be extinguiand the tower, buildings, and land belonging thereto to be sold, and upon the payments for the same being made, to execute and deliver all needful conveyances therefor; and the urisdiction of the United States over said land shall thereafter cease, and revert to the State of Louisiana.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That if, after a careful hydrographical examination of the locality, and the approaches thereto, shall have been made, it is found that the light at the entrance to Vermillion bay, Louisiana, is not necessary for the navigation of that bay and the adjacent coasts, it shall be extinguished; and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to cause the lands and buildings beonging thereto to be sold, in the same manner as is provid-

ed in the fifth section of this bill.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That if preliminary surveys are required to ascertain the necessity for any lighthouse or other aid provided for in this bill, or to determine the proper site for the same, or to ascertain more fully what the public exigency requires, the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause the necessary examinations and surveys on the sea-board to be made under the direction of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, and those on the northwestern akes to be made under the direction of the Bureau of Topographical Engineers: and in all cases in which adverse eports are made, they shall be submitted to Congress at s next session; and in all cases in which the objects are favorably reported upon, the works shall be commenced im-mediately after valid titles and State jurisdiction shall have been obtained to the sites. Approved August 3, 1854.

Steam Machinery for United States Steam

NAVY DEPARTMENT, July 1, 1854.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS department until the first day of August next, for the complete construction of the steam machinery and appendages, and placing it on board of five auxiliary screw steam

frigates, to be at least 255 feet in length, and of 3,000 tons measurement, one of which is building at each of the United States navy yards at Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, Each offer must be for a specific sum, and include all patent fees for any arrangement that may be proposed, and must state the period within which the work can be com-

The boilers are to be of iron, with telescope chimneys; the propeller, with the connexions for hoisting up, of composition. The fresh water condensers, machinery for hoistug, ventilating, pumps, &c., with appurtenancees of all kinds, must be those most approved for marine engines. The tools and duplicate-pieces necessary for an efficient cruising ship-of-war, a list of which must accompany the proposal and also the coal bunkers, must be included.

All the wood and carpenter work necessary to adapt the vessel for the reception of the engines, boilers, propellers, &c., will be at the expense of the Navy Department, and it will fornish the usual facilities and labor for hoisting the For the accommodation of the entire steam machinery with fuel for ten day's consumption, at average speed, at a load draft of water of 23 feet including the keel, a length not to exceed 60 feet can be allowed in the body of the ship, including the entire space under the berth-deck. The greatest breadth of this space under the beam will be 47 feet, and the height from the timbers to the bottom of the beam 17 feet; the area of the section being 662 square feet.

The weight of all the steam machinery, water in the boilers and coal within the space given, and including the propeller and shaft, with appendages of all kinds and spare pieces, has been estimated at 735 tons of 2,240 pounds, of which 350 tons is for coal.

The distance between the main stern-post and the rudderpost may be six feet, if that length is necessary for the proseller in a fore-and-aft direction, and the depth from the load water line to the top of the keel under the propeller will be 21 feet. The length from the mainmast to the stern-post will be about 112 feet. The area of the greatest immersed transversed section to the deep load line will be 865 square feet. As auxiliary steam frigates the spare and rigging will

be those of a frigate of the first class, of 1,800 tons measurement. The particular arrangement of the machinery will be left with those whose propositions may be accepted as combi-ning the greatest number of advantages; the desire of the lepartment being to obtain the greatest speed and power

with the most economical consumption of fuel which the space available for that purpose will admit.

The terms of payment will be as follows: when one-third of the work provided for by the contract shall have been completed to the satisfaction of the department, there shall be a payment of one-fifth of the whole amount of the contract; when two-thirds of the work shall, in like manner, be completed, there shall be a further payment of one-fifth; when the ship shall have made a trial trip, satisfactory to the department, of not less than one week at sea, there shall be a further payment of one fifth; and when the ship shall have been in the possession of the department, and performed satisfactorily for six months, the remaining sum shull be paid; the repairs necessary during this period, from

Each proposal must specify the ship for which the offer is made, and must be accompanied by full and complete specifications and drawings, which, if desired, will be returned to those whose offers may not be accepted. It must also be stated at what establishment the work is to be done. Each proposal must be accompanied by a guarantee that the contract, when awarded, will be faithfully performed, and that the successful bidders will be required to enter into security for that purpose in the sum of three-fourths the amount of the contract.

defective workmanship and material, being at the expense

J. C. DOBBIN, Secretary of the Navy.

Steam Machinery for United States Steam Frigates. NAVY DEPARTMENT, July 19, 1854. IN CONSEQUENCE of various applications from differtime to enable manufacturers of machinery to prepare plans and proposals to be submitted in accordance with the terms of the advertisement of this department of July 1, 1854, the time specified in that advertisement for the reception of proposals, &c., is extended until the 1st of September next.

J. C. DOBBIN.

UNIVERSITY OF NASHVILLE, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

72-w&sw.t1st Sept.

tion will commence on Monday the 30th of October next, and continue till the first of the ensuing March. Robert M. Porter, M. D., General and Special Anatomy. J. Berrien Lindsley, M. D., Chemistry and Pharmacy. C. K. Winston, M. D., Materia Medica and Medical Juris-

A. H. Buchanan, M. D., Surgical and Pathological Ana-Thomas R. Jennings, M. D., Institutes of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.

W. K. Bowling, M. D., Theory and Practice.

John M. Watson, M. D., Obstetrics and Diseases of Wo

Paul F. Eve, M. D., Principles and Practice of Surgery.
William T. Briggs, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.
The Anatomical rooms will be opened for students, on the The Anatomical rooms will be opened for students, on the first Monday in October.

A full Preliminary course of Lectures, free to all Students, will be given by the Professors, commencing also on the first Monday of October.

A Clinique has been established, in connection with the University, at which are performed and cases prescribed for

Inversity, at which are performed and cases prescribed for and lectured upon in presence of the Class.

Arrangements have been made to accommodate all patients requiring surgical operations.

Amount of Fees for Lectures in the University is \$105.

Matriculating Fee, (paid once only.) \$5; Practical Anatomy, \$10; Graduating Fee \$25.

Excellent Board can be obtained for \$3 per week. Further information can be obtained by addressing the Dean.

J. B. LINDSLEY, Dean of the Faculty,

No. 53. College Street.

Nushville, Tenn., July 24, 1854.

THE CIRCASSIAN SLAVE TRADE. It is a singular circumstance that the only important consequence which has resulted from the ascendency of the Western Powers in the waters of the Black Sea, is the revival of the traffic in Circassian women. This infamous and inhuman trade was interrupted by the Russian blockade of the Circassian coast of the Black sea, and since the withdrawal of that pressure, it has revived, and is now pursued with unexampled activity. The matter has been brought to the attention of the British Parliament by the Bishop of Oxford, who produced letters from the Caucasus and Turkey, to show that the traffic in Circassian women was flourishing with the countenance of the allies and the connivance of Austria:

"At present," said a letter from Bardane, "the only trade that may be said to be carried on here is that in women, and this seems to be extracrdinarily active at present, from the large prices obtained i Constantinople, and the removal of all obstacles. have been told from good authority that a girl bought for fifteen purses here, is sold in Constantinople for forty. Numbers of little boats arrive all along the coast from Trebizond almost every day. They haul themselves up on the beach, and spread the sails on the sides of the boat to form tents; here the captain sits, and the natives bring down to him their girls to exchange against his cargo, which generally consists of calicoes, prints, and other stuffs, and of salt." Another letter from the Bosphorus said :

I regret to state that the slave trade is greatly on the increase here. Every boat that arrives from the ports of Abasia brings in 8 or 10 girls or boys destined for the Constantinople market. It is right to add, that when the coast was blockaded by the Russians, this traffic necessarily ceased. But now that the communications with Trebizond are free, the rush to dispose of daughters, sons, sisters, &c., is immense. I regret, also, to mention that the Austrian steamers do not raise objections to convey the slaves to Constantinople, and every boat takes 80 or

The New York Tribune publishes a letter from Trebizond, which gives a more circumstantial statement of the condition of the business. The writer says: "A few days ago there arrived at the quarantine of Trebizond about two hundred Circassians with a live cargo of great variety, but which they found some difficulty in disposing of by reason of the pecuniary straits in which purchasers are just now placed. The traders, who are the steady friends of Shamyl, the Mohammed of the Caucasus, and the bitter and determined enemies of Nicholas, whom in their figurative language, they call the Vulture of the Snows, had for sale forty packages of human flesh. They were made up of a dozen children of from four to eight years old, and of thirty females ranging between fifteen and thirty.

The quarantine doctor requested me to accompany him on his visit to this strange spectacle. The superintendent of the Lazaretto made the merchants and their wares stand in a line, so that we hadan opportunity of making a thorough examination of the parties. The Circassians were all very fine men, large tall and strong. Their figure was as exquisitely beautiful as that of a woman; their limbs were plump and muscular; their hands and feet were small; their complexion was swarthy-produced by exposure to the mountain air-but their counten ances, notwithstanding, bore the impress of gentleness and many courage; their chests were full and rounded, and their step as proud as that of a monarch upon the stage. Their costume was very picturesque. It consisted of a great coat ornamented with lamb skin, and which fitted closely, of trousers cut after the Turkish fashion, and made of light colored cloth; of a cap of gray felt, with a hand of lambskin, the wool of which was long and curled.

They wore red slippers without stockings, and a cloak of lambskin or felt, with which they wrapped themselves with the utmost dignity. After having visited the merchants we approached the individuals they had for sale as near as the guards would permit us. The little Circassians and the females were ranged before the doors of the cells, and from their anxious air seemed to enquire whether we were about to purchase them. The children were beautiful both in form and in countenance. Yet the latter did not exhibit that infantile grace which is so observable in Europeans. They had an expression of gravity, not unmixed with care, which almost made us regard them as little men who had already experienced the trials and difficulties of life. Young as they were, they seemed as if they had already passed through the term of their existence. Their look was that of deep reflection, their gait was slow and staid, their stare was plereing and inquisitive,

their mouth pinched and serious. All these peculiarities filled us with as much surprise as sorrow, for they forced on us the conviction that this anxious air or precocious intellect sprang from fear of the future or from regret at being separated from those mountain scenes around which they had so far passed their youth. They were clad in tattered cloths of no particular cut or color, and wore no covering on their heads or feet. Their food was the same as that of their parents, and of the coarsest and least substantial kind. It consisted of millet cakes and of spring water, and notwithstanding this innutritious fare they all had blooming cheeks and the appearance of health and strength. We next proceeded to make a close inspection of the females. They were, with the exception of two young girls, all considerably advanced in years and destined to become servants or bath tenders. Their faces, which had a faded air, produced undoubtedly more by fatigue and hardship than by age, bore an expression of profound sadness and of vague inquietude. Their looks seemed to interrogate us as to our intentions respecting him.

One would suppose that they wished to fathom our characters in order to foresee their own destiny, and when they saw that our visit was one merely of curiosity, they cast their eyes upon the ground and waited until they should be allowed to withdraw .-One of these females was exceeding beautiful. She might be fifteen or sixteen years old; the look she gave us was that of a proud and haughty soul, but in her manner there was nothing of that pensive agitation which we had remarked in her companions and even in the little children. Her large, open and lustrous eyes were expressive of a mind that was at once both bold and calm. She no doubt imagined that her beauty would be her protection, and that even her future master could not help but feel its influence. It would indeed be difficult to give anything like an adequate description of this woman .-But I have seen portraits which have a strong resemblance to her: they were, however, the works of great masters, which I then believed to have been the creations of their fancy and not the representations of any human beings.

A great master does not, however, deal merely in the fanciful; he delineates what he sees or what he recollects that he has seen. What I admired in this young woman was not so much her exquisite proportions, her grace and her charming countenance, as her noble and queenly attitude. Her mien was something like that of Cleopatra; had she a diadem on her head one could have taken her for one of those queens we read of in ancient history, or had she on an oaken chaplet, she might have passed for a priestess among the Druids. This lovely mountain maid, who had passed her life amid the snows of the Caucasus, and whose lot it may be to become one day the wife of a Sultan, wore a sorry garment of coarse blue cloth, which was faded and much stained. It was made after the Turkish fashion, open in front, and exhibited to view an under-garment very much soiled, but embroidered with silk of many colors. This garment showed so well the graceful development of the bust that you would have almost sworn that it was pasted to her. It is quite clear that there must be some superior seamstresses in the Caucasus. She wore a white muslin veil, cast back, which was stained and torn, but so attached as to envelope her like a vestal when she pleased."

The servitude of the African negro is the necessary consequence of an inferiority in physical, moral and mental organization. As the serpent is condemned to crawl upon its belly, in like manner is the negro doomed to a condition of subjection and servitude by the very laws of its nature. Hence, to the right thinking mind there is nothing shocking or unnatural in African slavery, but on the contrary, a manifest conformity to the Divine purpose and to the conditions of social well-being. But this traffic in Circassian woman violates all the laws of reason and humanity, and is therefore justly obnoxious to the censure of the civilized world. When the negro, in consequence of an indolent nature and a depraved intellect, revolts from the primal, universal law of labor, it is just and proper that he should be driven to work by the lash of a more active and energetic will; else he would sink into helpless idiocy and | Com. Advertiser.

barbarism. Slavery exalts and civilizes the The Circa can people are not an inferior race. 0 the contrary, they exhibit the highest type of physical contrary. cal development, the nearest approach to the perfection of beauty, and the noblest moral and intellectual qualities. There is no distinction of color, no form of feature, no degradation of character to mark them. as the predestined victims of servitude. They wear no badge of slavery. The men are brave, hardy, enterprising, active and aspiring. The women realized in living form the poetic ideal of grace and beauty In this case slavery is a violent perversion of the purposes of the creator, and a rude duringe of the propractics and harmonies of nature. Moreover ut we consider the depraved and debasing service which these fair victims of lust and rapacity are de signed, we may well wonder that France and Eng. land, the vain-glorious champions of civilization should permit the revival of the infamous and inhe man traffic in Circassian women, which even the barbarous Russ was too Christian to tolerate. Richmond Enquirer

To CHOOSE A GOOD MILK Cow. Select from a good breed. We prefer the Devons—bright bay red. The Durhams are roan, red, white, and mixtures of these colors. Ayrshire cows are generally red and white spotted. Herefords, red or darker colored, with white faces. Alderneys, pale red and mixed with white laces. Added to see the principal colors of the several breeds, of which the Durhams are the largest and the Alderneys the smallest. Different individuals will contend for each breed being the best and only one that should be selected for their milking qualties. But animals of each breed, and of crosses of them, often prove remarkable milkers, and so do some of the native stock of the country. Two family lies of cows, one owned by Col. Jaques of Ten lies Farm, near Charlestown, Mass., and one owned Maj. John Jones of Wheatland Farm, near Middle

town, Delaware, were called native breed. If we were about selecting a milk cow, we would endeavor to get one out of such a herd of good milk. ers; one with a soft, velvety-feeling skin, slim neck fine legs, broad stern, with what is called a large es-cutcheon, that is, the hair of the stern counting in-ward; a large udder, slim teats and large veins, com-monly called milk veins, on the belly. Above all things, select your cow of a gentle, pleasant counter nance, because a first rate milker may be so vicions as to be worthless. Do not look for flesh, as the best cows are seldom fat; their hip bones are often very prominent, and they have the appearance of being low in flesh. A beefy cow is seldom a good milker.

The next thing is, what is a good milker? Thatig how much milk must she yield per day? A cowthat will average five quarts of milk a day through the year, making 1825 quarts, is an extraordinary good cow. One that will yield five quarts a day for ten months is a good cow, and one that will average four quarts during that time is more than an average quality. That would make 1200 quarts a year, which, at three cents a quart, is \$36. We believe the Orange County milk dairies average about \$40 percon, and the quality of the cows is considerably above the average of the country.

It is as important to keep a good cow as it is to get her good. This can never be done by scarces, lazy milker. Always milk your cow quick and perfeetly clean, and never try to counteract nature is taking away her calf. Let it suck, and don't be afrait "it will but her to death." It will distend the udder, and make room for the secretion of milk. Be gentle with your cow, and you will have a gentle cow, Se lect well, feed well, house well, milk well, and your cow will yield well.

COMRFORT IN CONSUMPTION. WILLIS in his latesand he announces by the way, that it is his lastletter from Idlewild, to the readers of the Hene Journal, consoles himself respecting the disease which seems to be slowly killing him, with such re-But consumption, mourned over as it is, seems to

me a gentle untying of the knot of life, instead of

the sudden and harsh tearing asunder of its threak by other disease-a tenderness in the destroying atgel, as it were, which greatly softens, for a inevitable errand to us all. It is a decay no pain, insensible almost in its progresometime, year after year, in its more fat es. And it is not alone in its indulgent prolonging and deferring, that consumption is like a blessie The cords which it first loosens are the coaser one most confining to the mind. The weight of the material senses is gradually taken from the soul with the lightening of their food and the lightening of their strength. Probably, till he own hi no man has ever given the wings of enough-few, if any, have thought ministerings to body and soul so as senses to their secondary place and p ness enough for this, and not enough weaken-with consumption in other w commonly experienced—the mind becom

as newly beautiful as if a film had fallen from the eyes. The purer affections, the simpler motives, the humbler and more secluded reliance for sympathy. are found to have been the closest-linked with thoughts bolder and freer. Who has not wondered at the cheerfulness of consumptive persons? It is because, with the senses kept under by invalid tratment, there is no "depression of spirits." With careful regimen and the system purified and discplined, life, what there is of it, is in the most exisrating balance of its varied proportions. Death is not dreaded where there is, thus, such a conscious breaking through of the wings of another life, freer and higher.

of a wonderfully new freedom and predominates.

Things around alter their value. Estimates of par-

sons and pursuits strangely change. Nature seems

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS. We have been favored with the subjoined letter, dated LAWTONVILLE, AUGUST 5, 1854.

Editors Charleston Courier: GENTLEMEN: The Corn crops in this section, and as far as I have heard, were never known to be let ter. The late rains coming just at the most critical time, made our Corn fill out well, and I think, with out any unexpected occurrence, the yield will be heavy, and our planters will not be as scarce as that have been during the present year. Cotton looks well, and we anticipate a fair crop, al-

though excessive late rains may yet very materially injure the crop and cause it to shed and "rust" We hope, however, for the best. The Barnwell Sentinel of the 12th inst. says: "The weather has moderated considerably. The nights are quite cool, and the days are now tolerable. The corn crop is now made, and we understand be very fine. This is good news, as horses, heget anything else can fatten on corn at one dollar per bushel. From our different correspondents we less too, the cotton crop, though injured by wet weather and grass in the spring will be fine. We heard in worms as yet, though the rust has appeared in set

parts of the district." EXTRAORDINARY PISTOL. The London Sorres dence of the Boston Traveller, writes: "I have just been shown a rifle-pistol, invented by an English gentleman resident at Ratisbon, and which is call lated to make as great a revolution in that arm the Minie rifle in musketry. It can kill at 500 yars.

Last week it was tested before experienced official at Woolwich, and completely stood the trial then it has been exhibited to Prince Albert, and from my own observation, I can vouch for the from my own observation, I can vouch for its east ciency of this extraordinary weapon. It is east charged, and has sights regulated at 200, 300, and 500 yards. It is, besides, light and beautiful only fancy a revolver of this description, with store eight barrels, a good marksman, and an adversion a quarter of a mile off. The whole depends on the wife of the store of t rifle-groove."

We are gratified to announce to our readers a Cr THARTIC PILL, (of which see advertisement in columns,) from that justly celebrated Physician Chemist, Dr. J. C. AYER. His Cherry Pectors everywhere known as the best remedy ever offerd to the Public for Coughs, &c., has prepared them a expect that anything from his laboratory would be worthy of attention. As no one medicine is not universally taken than a Physical Pill, the Pulls will be glad to know of one from such a trustworth source. We happen to know, and can assure that this article has intrinsic merits, fully equal any compound that has ever issued from his Crazbles, and consequently is well worthy a trial ever such a medicine becomes necessary.